The Important Lessons for the Muslim Ummah

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
إن الحمد لله نحمده ، و نستعين به و نستغفره ة نعوذ بالله من تعالى من شرور أنفسنا و من سيئات أعمالنا من يهده الله تعالى فلا مضل له و من يضلل فلا هادي له . و أشهد أن محمداً عبده ورسوله، صلى الله عليه و سلم .

All Praise is due to Allah, we praise Him, and seek His help and forgiveness, we seek refuge in Allah, Most High, from the evils of our own selves and from our wicked deeds, whomsoever has been guided by Allah, none can misguide him, and whomsoever has been misguided by Allah, none can guide him, I bear witness that there is no true god worthy of being worshipped except Allah, alone, without partner or associate, I further bear witness that Muhammad is His true slave and Messenger, May Allah, the Exalted, bestow His peace and blessings on the final Prophet Muhammad, upon his good and pure family, and upon all of his noble companions.

{ يا أيها الذين آمنوا اتقوا الله حق تقاته و لا تموتن إلا و أنتم مسلمون }

{ **O you who believe! Fear Allah (by doing all that He ordered and abstaining from all that He has forbidden) as He should be feared, and die not except in a state of Islam (as Muslims with complete submission to Allah)**)}**Qur'an 3: 102)**

{ يا أيها الناس اتقوا ربكم الذي خلقكم من نفس واحدة ، وخلق منها زوجها وبث منهما رجالاً كثيراً ونســاءً ، و اتقوا الله الذي تتساءلون به و الأرحام إن الله كان عليكم رقيباً }

{**O mankind! Be dutiful to your Rabb**[1] **(Allah), Who created you from a single person (Adam) and form him (Adam) He created his wife, and from them both He created many men and women and fear Allah through Whom you demand your mutual (rights) and do not cut the relations of) the wombs (kinship). Surely, Allah is ever an All-Watcher over you**)}**Qur'an 4:1)**

{ يا أيها الذين آمنوا اتقوا الله و قولوا قولاً سديداً ، يصلح لكم أعمالكم و يغفر لكم ذنوبكم ، و من يطع الله و رسوله فقد فاز فوزاً عظيماً }

(O you who believe! Keep your duty to Allah and fear Him, and speak (always) the Truth, He will direct you to do righteous good deeds and will forgive you your sins. And whosoever obeys Allah and His messenger, he has indeed achieved a great success) (Qur'an 33:70-71

أما بعد :
فإنَّ أصدق الحديث كتاب الله تعالى،و خير الهدي هدي محمدٍ صلى الله عليه و على آله وصحبه و سلم ، وشر الأمور محدثاتها ، و كل محدثة بدعة ، وكل بدعةٍ ضلالة ، وكلَّ ضلالةٍ في النار.

Know,
That the most truthful speech is that of Allah's Book (the Qur'an) and that the best of guidance is that of Muhammad (SAAW). The worst of evils are innovations (foreign to the true teachings of Islam), and every innovated matter (in religion) is a *Bid'ah*, and every *bid'ah* is a misguidance, and every mean of misguidance is in the Fire of Hell.
This is an introductory book for every Muslim. It is a summary of basic Islamic

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1* ***Rabb*** **Allaah** ***is ar-rabb: he is the One Who gave all things the power to grow, to move and to change, to whom belongs the Creation and Commandment, The Master Who has no equal in His Sovereignty predominance, and Highness. The One Who Provides and Sustains all that exists. The Rabb is the root for the attribute of Ar-***

beliefs and acts of worship, We ask Allah by His Names and Attributes to accept this work and make it a benefit for those who read it and /or distribute it.

Khalid Al-Awadh &Dr.Saleh As-Saleh
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GLOSSARY

- **SAAW**: Salla Allahu Aleihi Wa Sallam " May Allah Praise him and grant him peace.
- **SW**: Subhanahu wa ta'al: Most Glorified , Most Exalted .
- **RAA**: Radiya Allahu Annhu (or *Annha)* May Allah be pleased with him (or with her).
- **Hadeeth**: The traditions of the Prophet (SAAW). His sayings and deeds. The hadeeth were collected by famous scholars like Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Ahmad, An-Nisaa'ee, At-Tirmidhi, Abu Dawoud, Ibin Maaja, and others.

The First Lesson:

Memorizing the opening ***Soorah*** (Chapter) of the Qur'an ***Al-Fatiha*** and some short passages and ***Soorahs*** from No. 99 (Az-Zalzalah) to 114 (An-Naas). Every Muslim must make an effort to memorize, recite and understand passages and /or ***Soorahs*** from the Noble Qur'an.

The Second Lesson:

Knowing the meaning and the conditions of the declaration go *Ash-shahadatan* that: there is no true God except Allah and that Muhammad (SAAW) is the Messenger of Allah. The phrase that " there is no true God " negates anything or anyone that is being worshipped other than Allah, and the phrase: "except Allah" confirms that all forms of worship, submission and adoration must be for Allah alone without setting up rivals with Him. The conditions needed to fulfill the meaning of *Ash-shahadatan are:*

- Knowledge about what it means.
- Certainty about its meaning which dispels doubts and suspicions.
- Sincerity that purifies its declarer from any form of *Shirk*[2]**.**
- Honesty which negates hypocrisy,
- Love and attachment to the declaration of *Ash-shahadatan*, which leads to the dispel of uneasiness, dislike, or hate to what it implies.
- Adherence: conducting what Allah has decreed regarding His worship.
- Accepting to obey Allah by this declaration.
- Dissociating from anything or anyone being worshipped other than Allah

[2]***Sihrk: Is to associate someone or something in the worship of Allah.***

The Third Lesson :

The six fundamental articles of faith are:

Believing in Allah (His Oneness), His Angles, all of His Messengers, all of His scriptures (in their original and unaltered forms), in the last Day (of Judgment), and Fate and Divine Decree (whether good or bad) which Allah Has measured and ordained according to His previous knowledge and as deemed suitable by His Wisdom.

The Fourth Lesson:

Towhead (Faith in the Unity of Allah) is divided into three articles:

First: believing in the Oneness of Allah in the sense of His being the only Creator, Preserver, Nourisher, etc, This belief is called ***Tawheed Ar-Ruboobeeyah.***

Second, acknowledging that Allah alone Is the One and Only true God who deserves to be worshipped and thus abstaining from worshipping f any other being or thing, This belief is called ***Tawheed Al-ulooheeyah.***

Third, having faith and belief in the Oneness of Allah's Names and Attributes. This belief is called ***Tawheed Al-Asmaa was-sifat,***

As for Shirk (associating anything or anyone in worship with Allah), it is divided into three types:

First: Major Shirk (Ash-Shirk Al-Akbar) which Allah doesn't forgive.
Allah says regarding *shirk:*

{ولو أشركوا لحبط عنهم ما كانوا يعملون}الأنعام: ٨٨

" But if they had joined in worship others with Allah, all that they used to do would have been of no benefit to them,"(Qur'an 6:88)

{ ما كان للمشركين أن يعمروا مساجد الله شاهدين على أنفسهم بالكفر أولئك حبطت أعمالهم وفي النار هم فيها خالدون } (التوبة :١٧)

"It is not for the Mushrkeen (polytheists, idolaters, pagans, disbelievers in the Oneness of Allah) to maintain the Mosques of Allah (i.e. to pray and worship Allah therein, to look after their cleanliness and their building etc.)" while they witness against their own-selves of disbelief, The works of such bear no fruit and in fire shall they dwell '(Qur'an: 17)

The one who associates others with Allah and dies on this *Shirk* will not be forgiven and Aj-janna (Paradise) is forbidden to him, as Allah, Most Mighty and Honored says:

{إن الله لا يغفر أن يشرك به و يغفر ما دون ذلك لمن يشاء}(النساء: ٤٨)

3) Collected by Imam Ahmad and At-Tabarani and Al-Beihaqi on the authority of Mahmoud bin Lubaid Al-Ansari (RAA) with good chain of narration. It was also reported by At-Tabarani with good chains of narratoins on the authority of Mahmoud bin Lubaid upon rafi' bin Khudaig)

4) Collected by Imam Ahmad upon the authority of omar bin Al-khatab (Raa) with a good chain of narration. It was also reported by Abu Dawoud and at-Tirmidhi with a good chain of narration from the hadeeth of Ibin Omar (RAA) that the Prophet (SAAW)said: "**He who swears by other than Allah commits Kufr(idblief) or Shirk".**
5) Collected by Abu Dawoud with good chain of narraton of the authority of Abu Sa'eed Al-khodary (RAA)

6) Collected by Imam Ahamd (in his book The Mussnad) on the authority of Abu Sa'eed Al-Khodary (RAA).

" Verily, Allah forgives not that partners should be set up with Him in worship, but He forgives anything else, to whom He pleases and whoever sets up partners with Allah in worship, he has indeed invented a tremendous sin,*" (Qur'an 5:48)*

{إنه من يشرك بالله فقد حرم الله عليه الجنة و مأواه النار و ما للظالمين من أنصار}(المـــائدة : ٧٢)
" Verily, whosoever sets up partners in worship with Allah, then Allah has forbidden Aljannah for him*" (Qur'an 5:72)*
Asking the dead or idols for help, slaughtering for them and making vows for them are examples of this Shirk.

Second: Minor Shirk (Ash-Shirk Al-Asgar) which is stated in the Qur'an or in the Prophet's tradition but is not the same as Major Shirk.

Riya' (showing off) and swearing by other than Allah are examples of this king of Shirk Prophet Muhammad (SAAW) said:
"Of which I fear for you the most is Minor Shirk." When he was asked what was it, he said, "**Riya**"[3].

He (SAAW) also said: "***he who swears by anything other than Allah commits Minor shirk .***[4]"

The Prophet (SAAW) also warned:" Do not say had Allah and such and such (person) willed but say ' had Allah then such and such (person) willed.'"[5]

This kind of Shirk does not necessarily lead to disbelief from Islam or an eternal stay in Hell. It negates, however, the completeness of faith,

As for the ***Third Kind***, which is the *hidden shirk,* Prophet Muhammad (SAAW) explained: " **Shall *I* not tell you of which I fear for you more than I fear of the Anti-Christ?**" They said: Yes, O messenger of Allah, and he said, " ***The hidden Shirk where one beautifies his way of praying only because another one is looking ar him."6***
Major and Minor, In this case, the HIedden shirk encompasses both the major and minor kinds depending upon the act committed, It is Major if it is the same as the Shik of the Hypocrites who hide their false beliefs while showing off Islam our of fear. It is Mnor if it is the same as Riya.'

The Fifth Lesson:

The **five pillars of Islam are:**

Ash-Shahadatan: bearing witness that there is none worthy of being worshipped except Allah and that Muhammad (SAAW) is His Messenger, establishing prayers; paying the Alms (Zakah); fasting the month of Ramadan; and performing pilgrimage (Hajj) if one can afford it.

The Sixth Lesson:

The **nine conditions** of prayers are as follows:

Islam, sanity, maturity, performing the ablution (Wudu), cleanliness from impurities (on the body, clothes, and place of prayer, dressing properly, having the intention of prayers, facing the right direction of Qibla (direction of Ka'aba at Makkah), and the praying at the proper time.

The seventh lesson:

The **fourteen Basic Elements (Arkan)** of prayers: Standing (if one is able); saying " ***Allahu akbar ";*** which means: Allah is the Greatest; reading the opening Surah of the Qur'an (***Al-Fatihe);*** lowering the head and back down at the right angle (*Ruku);* resuming the initial standing position; prostrating with the toes of both feet, both knees, both hands and the forehead touching the ground (**Sujud);** rising in a sitting position; a short rest in a sitting posture between the two prostrations; tranquillity in all actions; performing the Basic Elements of prayer in order; the last ***Tashahud*** (the second part); sitting for the last Tashahud; exalting the Prophet Muhammad (SAAW) and turning the face to the tight side and to the left one saying " *Assalamu alaykum wa Rahamtullah*" (Peace and Mercy of Allah be upon you) one time on each side .

The Eighth Lesson:

The **eight obligatory acts of the prayer are:**
All the occasions of saying ***Allahu Akbar*** other the ***Takbeerat Al-Ihram*** ; ***Sami Allahu LIman Hamidah*** (Allah accepts any who are thankful to Him)
By the Imam as well as the one who is praying alone, and saying ***Rabbana wa laka Al-hamd*** (Our *Rabb (Allah is the True Lord), praise be to You) for both the Imam and the individual; saying* ***Subhana Rabbi Al-Atheem*** *(*Glory to my (Allah), the Most Great) in Ruku; saying ***Subhana Rbbi Al-A'la*** (Glory to my ***Rabb*** (Allah), the Most High) in Sujud; saying ***Rab Ighfir li*** (Oh! my ***Rabb***, grant forgiveness to me) between the two prostrations; the first part (At-Tashahud Al-Awwal); and sitting for it.

The Ninth Lesson:

Knowing the contents of At-Tashahud:

First part: " *atta hiyyato lillahi wassalawatu wattayyibat, Assalmau Alayka ayyuha annabi wa rahmat-u-llahi wa barakatuh, Assalamu alayna wa a'la ibad illahi asslihin, Ashadu an la ilaha illa Allah, wa ashadu anna Muhammadan Abduhu wa Rasulah.*

Second Part: " Allahumma Sal'lee ala Muhammad Wa ala a'ali Muhammad kama Sal'eita ala Ibrahima Wa ala a'ali Muhammad kama barakta ala Ibrahima wa ala a'ali Ibrahima. Innaka Hamidon Majid."

First Part " Greetings, prayers and the good things of life belong to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the Mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us all and on the righteous servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no true God worthy of worship of Allah alone, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His true slave and Messenger."

Second Part: " Oh Allah! Exalt Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as you did exalt Ibrahim (Abraham) and the family of Abraham. And bless Muhammad and the family of people of Abraham, verily You are the Most-Praised, The Most-glorious."

Following the reciting of the Tashahud, the slave asks Allah's protection from the torment of Hell. The torment of the grave, the trials in life-time and after death, and from the impostor Anti-Christ, After that he may supplicate and ask Allah whatever he wishes especially the type of invocation said by the Prophet (SAAW):
" *O Allah help me to perform remembrance of you and to give all due thanks to you and allow me to worship you in the good way (i.e. as ordained by Allah and His Messenger). O Allah I have inflicted a great deal of wrong upon myself and there is Grant me forgiveness form You and grant me your Mercy. You are The All-merciful, The Oft-Forgiving."*

The Tenth Lesson:

The ***Sunnan (supererogatory)*** acts of the prayer:

1. The opening call of the prayer.
2. Placing the right hand over the left one with both over the chest while in the standing position.
3.Raisng the hands up to the level of the shoulders or near the ears with the fingers being close together (not separated) when saying ***Allahu Akbar*** at the beginning of the prayer, when performing the Ruku, when resuming the standing position after Ruku, and when standing to begin the third unit of the prayer.
4. Saying ***Subhana Rabbi Al-Adeem*** and ***Subhana Rabbi Al-A'la*** more than once in Ruku and Sujud, respectively,
5.Saying ***Rab Ighfir li warhamin wahdini warzuqni WA'afini, wajburni*** (Allah, *my Rabb, grant me forgiveness, have mercy on me, guide me, provide*

me with your blessings and console me) more than once between the tow prostrations.
6. Bowing down making the head and back on one level, This is the position of Ruku.
7. While prostrating, the arms should not be brought close to the sides nor the abdomen to the thighs or the thighs to the legs.
8. Raising the arms in Sujud.
9. Praying for the Prophet and the family of Muhammad, Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim (as in Tashahud).
10. Performing the early Morning Prayer and the first two units of the sunset and the evening prayer with an audible voice.
11. Sitting between prostrations on the outer side of the left foot (i, e laying it flat) keeping the right foot erected with the internal parts of the toes touching the ground. The same position is to be taken while sitting in the First Part of Tashahud.
12. Taking the position of "***Tawar'ruk***" during the recitation of the full Tashahud: the person sits on his left foot laid down with his right foot erected.
13. Making Du'a (to invoke Allah) following the recitation of the last Tashahud.
14. Whispering the recitation in the Thuhr (Noon), Asr (late afternoon), the third raka' of Maghrib (Sunset) prayer, and the last two raka'at of Isah' (Evening) prayer.
15. Reciting another passage from the Holy Qur'an after the opening Surah of Al-Fatiha.

The Eleventh lesson:

Invalidation of the prayers:
Any prayer is invalid and nullified if any of the following acts are committed:

- Intentional talking.
- Laughing.
- Eating.
- Drinking.
- Uncovering the parts of the body of which are not allowed to be uncovered during prayer.
- Excessive alteration in the direction towards the Qibla.
- Excessive moving outside the regular acts and movements of prayer, without a proper reason.
- Nullifying the ablution.

The twelfth Lesson:

The ten conditions for performing ablution are:

- Islam.
- Sanity.
- Maturity.
- Intention and its continuity (i.e. the person should not intend to discontinue his ablution before its completion).

- If one performs *Istinja' (cleaning* the areas of natural discharges with water) or with stones, tissues, leaves etc. (*Istijmar*) before ablution.
- Water must be pure and *mubah* (i.e. it is not stolen or taken by force)
- The removal of all things that prevent water from reaching the parts of ablution such as mud.
- Those who continually lose their ablution (for example due to release of gas, urine, or any reason that nullifies ablution) must make prior to prayers.
- Causes that requires ablution (e.g. urine, eating, camel meat, sleep, etc.)

The Thirteenth Lesson:

The obligatory elements of ablution are:

- Washing the face including rinsing out the mouth with water and cleansing the nostrils of the nose.
- Washing the two hands up to and including the elbows.
- Wiping the whole head including the two ears,
- Washing the two feet including the heels.
- Doing the ablution in the prescribed sequence, without delays.

The Fourteenth Lesson:

The six nullifying acts of the ablution are:

- Natural excretion, such as urine, feces, gas, etc.
- Any unclean substance excessively discharged from the body.
- Losing one's reason due to sleep, loss of consciousness or otherwise.
- Eating camel meat (because the Prophet (SAAW) ordered so).
- Rejection of Islam.
- Touching the sexual organs with hand (without any barrier: clothes and so on).

Notice: Washing the dead does not nullify the ablution except for that the washer's hand touches (without any barrier) the sexual organs. Kissing women with or without desire does nor nullify ablution because the Prophet (SAAW) once kissed one of his wives and prayed without performing ablution. This holds as long as there is no associated sexual excretions (e.g. semen). As for the saying of Allah, most Glorified(النساء: ٤٣) {**أو لامستم النساء**} :

". Or you have been in contact with women (by sexual relations)..." (Qur'an 4:43)
The contact with women is the involvement in a full sexual relation as related by Ibin Ab'bass and others and it is the correct opinion.

The Fifteenth Lesson:

The recommended morals for every Muslim are:

Truthfulness honesty, abstinence & modesty, courage, generosity, loyalty, refraining form everything that Allah had made unlawful, being a good neighbor, helping the needy, and other morals stated either in the Holy Qur'an or in the Prophet's (SAAW) tradition.

The sixteenth Lesson:

Islamic decencies:

Greetings, cheerfulness, eating and drinking with the right hand, adhering to the Islamic conduct in entering and leaving homes and mosques and while traveling dealing kindly with parents, relatives, neighbors, the old man and the young, congratulating, lamenting, and other Islamic ethics.

The Seventeenth Lesson:

Warning against shirk and against other wrong doings such as witchcraft, murdering, taking the money of the orphan dealing with interest (riba), escaping on the day of Jihad, speaking evil of faithful women, disobeying parents, breaking up with one's relatives, false witnessing, harming neighbors, and committing outrage upon others, and other warnings as declared by Allah and His messenger (SAAW).

The Eighteenth Lesson:

Washing the dead body and performing the funeral prayer:

A. Washing the dead:

1. When a Muslim is confirmed dead his eyes must be closed and his jaws brought together.

2. When washing the dead body, the whole body beginning with the exposed parts of ablution must be washed. The abdomen is gently squeezed and followed by washing of the anus and the sexual organs using a wet piece of cloth. Normal ablution head and beard using water mixed with the leaves of *Sidr* (lote-tree, if available). The right side must be washed before the left side and the body must be washed three times, Wach time the abdomen is squeezed as above. The mustache and the nails are clipped and when the body is clean, it is wrapped in three whit cotton sheets covering all parts of the body and perfumed with incense, If the body is still unclean, ablution must be extended to 5-6 times after which the body is dried with a clean cloth, Men's hair should not be combed while that of a woman is to be braided into three chains and left hanging down behind her.

3. It is preferred to shroud men with three white sheets without a gown or Ammamah (head cover); children in one up to three sheers and women in five sheets: a) Dir': a *loose outer garment with sleeves slit in front, b) Khimar : covering head and face, c) Izzar : a sheet wrapped around the waist, and d) Tow overall wrapping sheets,* young girls can be wrapped with a gown and two sheets.

4. The one who has the most right to wash the dead body of man is his chosen guardian (if any) than his father, his granfather, then the closest of his relatives, The woman is best washed by her chosen female then the mother, the grandmother, then the closest one of her female relatives, The husband can wash the body of his wife and vice versa because Abu Bakr (RAA) was washed by his wife and Ali bin Abi Taleb (RAA) washed his wife, Fatima (RAA).

B) The funeral prayer (Salat – Aljanaza_:

Saying Takbeer *" Allahu Akbar"* four times. Reciting ***Al-Faiha*** after the first Takbeer. Following the second Takbeer, one prays for the Prophet (SAAW) as he does in Tashahud, Then after saying "***Allahu Akbar"*** for the third time, one recites what is usually said in other prayers like asking Allah to forgive all Muslims or any supplications he knows, preferably this :

(***Allahumma Ighfir li hayyina wa mayyitina, wa shahidina wa ghaibina wa sagheerina wa kabeerina wa thakarina wa unthana. Allhumma man ahyaytahu minna fa ahyihi ala Al-Islam. Wa man tawaffaytahu minna fa tawaffahu ala Al-Iman….)***

“ O Allah! Grant forgiveness to our living and to our dead, and tohtose who are present and to those are absent, and to our young and our old folk, and to our males and our females, O Allah! Whomsoever you grant to ive, from among us, help him to live in Islam and whomsoever of us you cause to die, help him to die in faith. O Allah! Do not deprive us of the reward for patience on his (her, their) loss and do not make us subject to trail after him…”

“ *…. Allahumma Ighfir lahu warhamhu wa’afihi wa’fu anhu, wa’akrim nuzulahu wa wassi’ madkhalahu , wa’ghsilhu bil ma’l wathalgi walbarad, wa nagihi mina al-thunoubi walkhataya kama unaqa athawbo alabyado mina ad-danas., wa abdilhu daran khairan min darihi , wa ahlan khairan min ahlihi, wa adkhilhu aj-Jannah, wa aidh-hu min adhabi alqabr, wa adhabi an-narr,,wafsah lahu fee qabrihi, wanawir lahu fehi, Allahumma la tahrimna ajrahu, wa la tudlilna ba’dahu.”*

“ O Allah forgive him (her them) and have your mercy upon him, protect him and pardon him, receive him with honor and make his grave spacious, wash him with water, snow and hail, and clean him from sins and wrong-doings as is cleaned a white garment from impurity, requite him with an abode more excellent than his and with a mate better than his mate. Admit him to the Garden, and protect of the Fire, widen his space in his grave and bring him light therein, O Allah don’t deprive us from his reward and don’t let us go astray after him. Then after saying “ *Allahu Akbar “ for the fourth time one turns his head to the right (making tasleem) and thus ending the funeral prayer.*

It is best to raise one’s hand while saying “Allahu Akbar”

In the case when the dead is a child or an infant, the following Du’a is made:

“ Allahumma Ijalhu, dhikran liwalidayehi washafee’an mujaban. Allahuma thaqil bihi mawazeenahuma wa a’dhim bihi Ujorahuma wa alhiq’hu bu salih Al-mu’min-neen, waj’alhu fee kafalati Ibrahim aleihi As-Salam, waqihi bi rahmatika adhaba aj-jahim.”

" O Allah make him a preceding reward and a reserve treasure (on the Day of Judgment) for his parents; a one whose intercession would be granted. O Allah make of him an excess in the measures and in the rewards (granted by Allah) to his parents, Let him join the company of the righteous believers and make him under the care of Abraham (may the peace of Allah be upon him), and protect him, by Your Mercy, from the torment of the blazing Fire."

The Position of The Imam In The funeral prayer:

The tradition is for the Imam to stand right next to the head of the body if it is a man, and to the middle of the body if it is a woman.

If there are men, women, make and female children in one funeral, the following positions are to be taken:

The man right in front of the Imam. The women further towards the Qibla.. The male children are between the men and women and more towards the men while the female children follow women further down in the direction of Qibla (all of the dead bodies are to be laid parallel to those praying). The bodies are to be arranged such that the head of the male child lies next to that of a man while the middle of a woman lies next to the head of a man. The head of the female child lies next to the head of a woman. The followers of Imam are to stand behind him just as in other prayers. It is acceptable for one to stand to the right of Imam if he find no place behind him.

All praise is due to Allah and His blessings and peace be upon His Prophet, his family and his companions.

3) Collected by Imam Ahmad and At-Tabarani and Al-Beihaqi on the authority of Mahmoud bin Lubaid Al-Ansari (RAA) with good chain of narration. It was also reported by At-Tabarani with good chains of narratoins on the authority of Mahmoud bin Lubaid upon rafi' bin Khudaig)

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